Laber, and of reem fer such a new State almost every year. I there I see how it erised. Free white mean a hound in this country, and in Durope, and even in Asia. Economically speaking, their labor is cheapmeter is a supplus of it. Under improved conditions of society, life prows longer, and men multiply faster. Wars, is also constitues waste them, grow less fement and less destructive. Invention is continually reductive machines and argines, artificial butters, anding them from one field of industry to another eventure from the Eastern regions of this continued in the West, evenuers from the overcrowded Eastern coils at the the practice and the wildernesses in our pure. But I do not use any such overflowing of the African shave possible in this country, even where its unresistent. Free Labor has been obstracted in Kanas. There are, nevertheless, 50,000 or 60,000 freeen there already; gaffieted there within four years. Shave Labor has been free to importation. There are only 100 to 200 slaves there. To other and occupy a new Slave State anywells in part passu, to depopulate old Slave State and occupy a new slave State and companies. Whence, then, are the supplies of slaves to confine to sup lant them as confinence, with a free fine lebering populations of deusenes, with a free fine to sup lant them as entirenters, and so to substitute to application of that continent, and they all not consent that we shall arrest it. The Christian annex cauthout be forced back two centuries and be not consent that we shall arrest it. The Christian annex cauthout he African slave trade as a missioner cateroptice.

server, changes with the several stages of its devel-sacet. A ruling idea of the colonies on this conti-set, two hundred years ago, was labor to sub-ide and claim nature. Then African Slavery was seized let, two hundred years ago, was labor to sublice and claim nature. Then African Slavery was seized a employed as an auxiliary, under a scening necessity. That idea has ceased forever. It has given are to a new one. Aggrandizement of the nation—t indeed as it once was, to make a small State great, it to make a State alrendy great the greatest of all ates. It still demands labor, but it is no longer the gorant labor of barbarians, but labor perfected by swiedge and skill, and c mbination with all the sentific principles of mechanism. It demands, not is labor of slaves, which needs to be watened and stended, but voluntary, enlightened labor, stimustended, but voluntary, enlightened labor, stimu-sted by interest, affection and ambition. It needs hat every man shall own the land he tills; that every lead shall be fit for the helmet, and every hand fit for he sword, and every mind ready and qualified for souncel. To attempt to aggrandize a country with slaves for its inhabitants, would be to try to make a large body of empire with feeble sinews and empty

Mr. President, the expansion of territory to make Mr. President, the expansion of territory to make States will only fail to be a great crime because it is impracticable, and therefore will turn out to be a supendous imbecility. A free republican Government, like this, notwithstanding all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and counteract the progress of society. Slavery, wherever and whenever, and in whatevever form it exists, is exceptional, local and anorthived. Freedom is the common right, interest and ultimate destiny of all mankind. All other na-tions have already abolished, or are about abolishing, Savery. Does this fact mean nothing? All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of in this country that have tolerated the extension of Savery, except one, have perished for that error dready. That last one—the Democratic party—a hurrying on irretrievably, toward the same fate. All Administrations that have avowed this policy have one down dishonored for that cause, except the present one. A pit deeper and darker still is ipening to receive this Administration, because it as more deeply than its predecessors. There a meaning in all these facts, which it becomes is to study well. The nation has advanced another stage; it has reached the point where intervention, by the Government, for Slavery and Slave States, will no longer be tolerated. Free Labor has at last apprehended its rights, its interests, its power, and its design, and is organizing itself to assume the government. iny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the Republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly ind resolutely here; it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories or out of them, where you may ge to extend Slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kanaa; it will invade you soon in Delaware, he Territories or out of them, where you may go to serent Slavery. It has driven you back in Calinoria and in Kaneae, it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America, and even in Cuba. The invasion will be not merely harmess, but beneficent, if you lyield seasonably to its just and moderate demands. It proved so in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the other Slave States, which have already yielded in that way to its advances. You may, indeed, get a start under or near the Tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will only be a short time. Even there, you will found States only for Free Labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white traces demands the ulchante emancipation of all mee. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precations against sudden change and disnater, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. For the failure of your system of Slave Labor throughout the Republic, the responsibility will rest not out the Republic, the responsibility will rest no on the agitators you condemn, nor the political parties you arraign, nor even altogether ou your-selves, but it will be due to the inherent error of the system itself, and to the error which thrusts it forward to oppose and resist the destiny, not more of the Afcan then that of the white races. The white man needs this continent to labor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his necessities are fixed. We must and will have it. To secure it, he will oblige the Government of the United States to abandon intervention in favor of Slave Labor and Slave States, and

the Government of the United States to abandon intervention in favor of Slave Labor and Slave States, and go backward forty years, and resume the original policy of intervention in favor of Free Labor and Free states. The fall of the castle of San Juand Ulloa deermined the fate of Mexico, although more sieges and severe pitched battles intervened before the capture of he capital of the Aztecs. The defeats you have ensumered in California and in Kansas determine the late of the principle for which you have been contending. It is for yourselves, not for us, to decide how ong and through what farther mortinization and disasters the contest shall be protracted before. Freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph. I would have it traded now, and would have the wounds of occiety bound up and healed. But this can be done only in one way. It cannot be done by offering further resistance, nor by any evasion or partial surrender, nor by forcing Kansas at the Union as a Slave State against her will, eaving her to cast off Slavery afterward, as she best may; nor by compelling Minnesota and Oregon to wait, and wear the humilating costume of Torritories at the doors of Congress, until the people of Kansas, or their true defenders here, shall be brought to dishonrable compromises. It can be done only by the simple and direct admission of the three new Scates as Free States, without qualificat on, condition, reservation or compromises, and by the abandonment of all further attempts to extend Slavery under the Federal Constitution. You have unwisely pushed the controversy so far that only these broad concessions will now be accepted by the interest of Free Labor and Free States. For myself, I see this fact, perhaps, the more distinctly now because I have so long foresen it. I can therefore counsel nothing less than toose concessions. I know the hazards I hear in taking this position. I know the hazards I hear in taking this position. I know the hazards I hear in taking this position. I know the hazards I hear in taking this taking this position. I know how men and parties, now earnest and zealous and bold, may fall away from me, as the controversy shall wax warm, and alarms and danger, now unlooked for, shall stare them in the face, as men and parties equally carnest, bold, and zealeus, have done, in like circumstances before. But it is the same postion I took in the case of California, eight years ago. It is the same I maintained on the great occasion of the organization of Kanese and Nebraka, four years ago. Time and added experience have vindicated it since, and I assume it again, to be maintained to the last, with confidence that it will be justified, ultimately, by the country and by the civilized world. You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of Freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the urion among them which alone are necessary on their part to attain the position itself simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration and the Constitution of a new and more independent Congress.

Mr. President, this expansion of the empire of free white men is to be conducted through the process of admitting new States, and not otherwise. The white man, whether you consent or not, will make the States to be admitted, and he will make them all Free States. We must admit them, and admit them all Free; otherwise, they will become independent and foreign States, constitution a new noirs to contend with us for the

wise, they will become independent and foreign States, constituting a new empire to contend with us for the continent. To admit them is a simple, easy, and natordinent. It same to us, nor to our times. It began with the voluntary union of the first threen. It has continued to go on, overriding all resistance, ever since. It will go on until the ends of the centinent are the borders of the Union. Thus we become colaborers with our fathers, and even with our residents the union with our sections the union with our sections. proterity throughoutmany ages. After-times, contemplating the whote vest structure, completed and perfected, will forget the dates, and the eras, and the individualities, of the builders in their successive generations. It will be one great Republic, founded by one body of benefactors. I wonder that the President of the benefactors. I would be the Kansas question, when the a part of a transaction so immense and sublime, far from sympathizing with him in his desire to describe it, and to be rid of it, I folicitate mysoli on by humble relation to it, for I know that Heaves must grant nor man desire a more favorable occament grant nor man desire a more favorable occament.

laying the foundation of a great empire, and I know, also, that while mankind have often defield their benefacts r, no nation has ever yet bestowed honors on the memories of the foundates of Slavery.

memorus of the founders of Slavery.

I have always believed, Mr. President, that this p'erior a Feceral Constitution of ours is adopted to that meanible expansion of the empire which I have so feebly presented. It has been perverted often by misconstruction, and it has yet to be perverted many times, and widely, hereafter; but it has inherent strength and vigor that will cast off all the webswhich the everchanging interests of chases may weave around it. If it fail us now, it will, however, not become failt, but because an inevitable crisis, like that of youth, or of manhood, is to be encountered by a constitution preved in that case to be inadequate to the string. I am sure that no particit, who views the subtrial. I am sure that no patriot, who views the agh ject as I do could wish to evade or delay the trial. By delay we could only extend Slavery, at the most, throughout the Atlantic region of the continent. The Pacific slepe is free, and it always must and will be free. The mountain barriers that separate us from that portion of our empire are quite enough to divide us too widely, possibly to allenate us too soon. Let us only become all slaveholding States on this side of these berriers, while only Free States are organized ily into two nations, equally ambitions for complete control over the continent, and a conflict between them over which the world will mourn as the greatest an last to be retrieved of all the calamities that hav over befallen the human race.

CITY ITEMS.

MUSICAL FETE AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH .- A grand concert will be given at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street (the Rev. Dr. Cammings's), on Sunday evening, March 7. This concert, it is ex pected, will surpass even the splendid concerts which gave so much satisfaction when the Church was first opened to the public. A number of distinguished amateurs have consented to sing, and they will be as sisted by the choir of the Church and an efficient cho rus. The following pieces are being rehearsed: Grand opening chorus of Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Solos—"Cujus Auimam," "Pro Peccatis," &c. Sacred duet from "I Lombardi." Quartette, without accompaniment, Qui tolks peccata, from the new mass of Mr. Chas. Wels. By request, the quintette and chorus from the sacred opera of "Nabuchodonasor" (Verdi 'L'Alta Impresa;" baritone solo and chorus from the Seven Last Words," by Zingarelli. Hymn to St. Stephen; soprano with full chorus; Italian poetry, by Dr. Cummings, English translation by Miss Anne C Lynch, Music by signor Albites; composed especially for this occasion. Great chorus, "Prayer of the Crusaders" (Verdi), and others to be mentioned in programmes. The concert is given to pay a balance due on the organ of the Church.

LECTURE BY MR. MEAGHER.-Thomas Francis Meagher, esq., lectured last evening, at the City Assembly Rooms, on "Old Times and Old Faces of the Old Land," to an audience of over 2,500 persons.

"Kansas as It Is."-Robert H. Shannon, eeq., of this city, who has passed many months in Kansas, de livered a lecture last evening before a small audience assembled in Hope Chapel. The subject was "Kansas as It Is." Mr. Shannon enlarged upon the advantages of Kansas for settlement, contending that in its fertility of soil and variety of natural wealth it fasurpassed any part of our newly-settled territory. He made no allusion to the Slavery question.

THE TAX LEVY .- Mayor Tiemann signed the Tax Levy yesterday. He has objections to some of the appropriations, but, to relieve the serious pressure on the Corporation, he has signed the paper. The right to refuse his signature to checks on the objectionable appropriations he reserves, and will send a communica tion on this subject to the Common Council. The bill will be sent to Albany this afternoon. No money will be paid by the Controller until it passes the Legisla-

ELECTION OF VILLAGE OFFICERS IN MOUNT VERNON, WASTCHESTER COUNTY .- The annual election for officers of the Village of Mount Vernon was held on Tuesday last. There were four tickets in the field; nevertheless, but a light vote was pelled. Many appear to have been ignorant of the election until i was all over, indicating, as it would seem, that each party had worked quietly, in hopes of catching their opponents napping. The following gentlemen were

elected for the ensuing year:

For Trustees—Robert G. Hatfield, George L. Baxter, John B. Brennan, Henry Lohman and Samuel B. Wiley.

For Assessors—Lewis A. Rich, Thomas Davis and Charles E. Raymond.

Charles E. Reymond.

For Street Commissioners—William Ward, Enoch Douglass and Burtis Shoff.

For Treasurer—George W. White.
For Clerk—Pelham L. McClelan.
For Fire Wardens—Anthony Bennett, Amos Cheney
and James K. Sloat.
For Collector—Ferdinand Seder.
For Found Master—William H. S.

THE RECENT DEATH OF MRS. DUGAN, -An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hills on the body of Ann Dugan, the young married woman who died is East Eighteenth street, as previously mentioned.

The testimony adduced went to show that Dr. M. G. Gilligan, after calling to see the deceased several times demanded his fee of Mary McGees, mother of Mrs Dugan, but she declined paying it, and told him to make out his bill and present it to Mr. Dugan the next day for payment; but he would not do that, and threatened to remain six months, if necessary, to get his money. Threats were then made to eject the Doc tor, at which he became unduly excited, and, flourish ing a heavy cane, said, "I will run this through som of you." Officer Treadwell of the Eighteenth Ward was then called in and arrested Dr. Gilligan, after con siderable resistance. The latter, in the opinion of the officer, was laboring under the influence of liquor at

Dr. Gilligan also made a lengthy affidavit, in which he denied the allegations of the witnesses against him, whom he charged with first insulting and abusing him. when he became much enraced at the ill treatment he had received.

The Jury were of the opinion that the friends of Mrs Dugan were as much to blame for the imprudent ex-

citement kicked up in the sick room as the Doctor. Drs. Bouton, Beach and Buck, who made a post mortem examination on the body, were of the opinion that death was the result of puerperal convulsions which may have been induced from excessive depres sion of the system, canced by fright, or might have oc curred without the influence of any external exciting cause; the general condition of the system was evi dently inferior, and the physicians consider her case one that was very susceptible to the depressing in-

The Jury, after hearing the testimony, rendered a verdict of "Death from puerperal convulsions."

Mrs. Dugan was 19 years of age, and a native of

If any person who saw the assault committed upon a poor colored woman, by a conductor of one of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars (No. 34), on the 16th day of February last, in the afternoon about 4 o'clock while said car was in West Broadway, near Cana street, will send their address to Spencer & Sanford, No. 347 Broadway, they will do a worthy deed, and will not fail of their reward.

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE .- On Monday afternoon last a party consisting of Edward Hyde of Pelham Bridge Hotel, John Reber, John F. Jarvis and Charles Shute of New-Rochelle, drove up to White Plains in two carriages, for the purpose of visiting an old friend, Stephen Odell, at present serving out a brist term of imprisonment in the county jail for an aggrerated assault and battery upon a colored man, previ onsiy noticed in The TRIBUSE. After accomplishing the object of their mission to White Plains, and taking a social glass or two, the party started about 8 o'clo p. m. on their return to New-Rochelle, by way of Manureneck-Hyde and Jarvis in one carriage, Reber and Shote in the other. As the first named two draws the factost trem, it was arranged by them that, on reacting the Mclerake House, Memoroceck, they should there away the arrival of Feir compactous, Rober and Shute, on arriving at the hotel in question

were therefore notes wheel not to find or bear any triange of Hyde and Jarvis; but presuming that they migh have elipsed by in order to make a st; call upon a gar widew, living not far distant, they felt no alarm for the

safety of their massing freezes.

After imbibling another glass or two with the host of the Sheidrake House and other acquaintances, a colored man entered and gave the niarm that two me and a borse were tying dead on the side of the road about balf a mile distant. Mr. Stephens, proprietor the botel, immediately repaired, with assistance to the described locality, where Hyde and Jarvis were found at the bottom of an embankment in a state of incentibility and severely injured, and near them the herse, lying fast on its back in a ditch or brook. with the broken carriage attached. The injured men were immediately conveyed to the Sheldrake House and medical assistance precured for them, when it was discovered that both had received very severe contusions on the head and face, and that had they remained in the cold another hour they must have perished. It appeared that the wheels of one side of the carriage had run off the edge of a high embankment and upset with the party in it, dragging the horse after them. The following day they were removed to their re spective homes, with their frontispieces considerable out of shape, clearly indicating that they had paid rather dearly for their spree.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL .- Yesterday afternoon a terrible accident occurred in Ward School Nes. 39 and 48, in West Eighteenth street, by which a young lady, named Sarah L. Lewis, one of the teachers in the Primary Department, was nearly burned to death. It seems that Miss Lewis had been down in the yard looking at the children playing, and upon returning to the class-room, went to the stove for the purpose of getting warm. For some reason or other, she opened the stove door, when some of the girls speaking to her, she turned suddenly round, and the lower part of her skirt sweeping into the coals, ignited. Two or three of the children instantly dis covered the fact, and said: "Oh, Miss Lewis, your dress is on fire." Looking about, she saw her dress in a blaze, and trird to get at the fire, but was prevented from doing so by her hoop skirts. Becoming frightened, she ran up and down the aisle between the children's desks, the fire meantime making headway. Miss Crowell, the Principal, ran after her and attempte to tear off the burning dress, but was unsuccessful. The children had by this time become terrified, and many of them ran down the stairway into the street screening "fire." An alarm was given by passersby, who thought that the building was on fire, and in short time the firemen arrived upon the ground, but fortunately their services were not required. Other teachers in the school soon came into the room, and by means of shawls succeeded in extinguishing the flame and tearing off the burning dress. Fortunately none of the children were injured. Miss Crowell was taken with fainting fits, in which she remained some time. Miss Lewis is but 19 years of age, and had only been employed a few days in the school as teacher. She resides with her parents at No. 150 West Eighteenth street, and was taken home by her fellow teachers. The injuries sustained are severe, but are not con-

A SHREWD SWINDLER-LOOK OUT FOR HIM -A day or two ago Mr. Charles S. Woodbridge, a sales man in the employ of Mesers. Edward Lambert & Co., No. 55 Chambers street, appeared before Justice Welsh at the Lower Police Court and made complaint against an individual calling himself John Florence. It appears that Florence, who is a young man, and of business-like appearance, called at Messrs. Lambert & Co.'s store for the purpose of purchasing a bill of goods, which he said were for his brother. Mr. Woodbridge waited upon the customer, who, after looking about the store some time, made selections of goods amounting in value to \$121 75. Mr. Florence said that inasmech as he was purchasing for cash he should expect a deduction of 6 per cent, the usual discount on a cash sale. This was of course agreed upon. The bill was made out, the usual deduction being made, and presented. Mr. Florence looked at the bill, and stating that he had not money enough with him, requested Mr. Woodbridge to send the goods to his boarding-house, No. 33 St. Mark's place, between I and 2 in the afternoon, as he would be there at that time, receive the goods and pay the money. Mr. Woodbridge consented to the proposition and sent the goods at the specified time by Leonard Cardwell, one of the porters in the establishment. Cardwell was met upon the stoop by Florence, who took him to his room, where he sat down and drew a check, of which

the following is a copy:

"New-York, March 3, 1858." No. 19.

The Park Bank:
Pay to Edward Lambert & Co. one hundred and fourteen to JOHN FLORENCE.

#114 46
The porter, supposing that the check was perfectly good delivered the goods and receipted bill which had been given him at the store. Upon returning to the store the porter handed the check to the bookkeeper who sent it to the bank in question, only to learn, however, that it was worthlose, and that the firm had been most egregiously swindled. The porter was sent back to the house in St. Mark's place to make inqui rice for Mr. Florence. The landlady told him that sh knew nothing more about the individual except that he came there in the morning, and engaged board and ledgings. He was not in his room, and from ap pearances had vamoosed with the goods. A warrant vas issued and placed in the hands of Officer Latta for execution, but no return has yet been made thereon. and in all probability will not be very soon. The officer also visited the house in St. Mark's place, but could get no tidings of the swindler. He was taken without references, and no account of him otherwise than as before stated could be given.

Merchants would perhaps save something by re fusing all checks unless drawn by parties with whom they are well acquainted.

THE LOTTERS DEALERS. - The case of Dickinson who stands charged with being concerned in the con duct of the lottery business of this city, was set down for a hearing on the writ of certiorari at 3 o'clock yesterday, before Recorder Barnard at his private office. It appearing that notice of the hearing had not been given to the District Attorney the Recorder refused to allow the matter to proceed, and it was accordingly adourned to Saturday next.

The other lottery cases the Recorder sent back be fore the Mayor, owing to the press of other business

MORE LOTTERY AGENTS ARRESTED. -The Mayor' Police were around after the lottery men again yesterday, and succeeded in arresting two of the leading agents. Officer Blackwell, on a warrant issued by the Mayor, went to the office of St. John, corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, and arrested him. But one policy slip was found on the premises. St. John was sent before the Recorder for examination. He is said to be a general agent for certain Southern lotteries.

Officer Black, on a warrant issued by the Mayor on complaint of James Leech, arrested Frederick Toomp see, at No. 114 Fulton street. Thompson was a gen ecal agent for the Maryland Consolidated Letterie France & Co., managers; also of a concern called the Pateipo Family Lottery Institution. The tickets, polirice, and other papers, had been removed, the haul of such documents in Ann street, on Saturday last, having served as a caution. Thompson was held for ex aminetion in default of \$1,000 bail.

William McCay, an extensive lottery policy dealer, said to have been in the business twenty years, was afrested yesterday by the Mayor's Police, at No. 29 Ann etrect. Several fellows found loitering about the flice were arrested and used as witnesses against McCay.

ANOTHER TICKET OFFRATION. James Fulton, Scottlemen, completed at the Mayor's office posterday

ther he had been induced by false representations to par \$140 to the Frenk Fowler concern for a ticket for passage in the first Laverpool vessel that would sail Police after perchange the ticket, ascertaled that he constant for torgis our at a regular agency for \$72. Powter was arrested and brought before the Mayor, weated him the he must refer the money. He semed rejuctant at first to discorne but thought but. ter of it and paid over the \$140. To a remark of the Mayor that wherever there was a difficulty of this kind, the casest way to settle it was to refuge the money. Fowler acquireced, and said a great many bad men had get into the ticket busitees, and he intended to leave it.

oneg man from Saok County, Wisconsic, in passing through Chatham street yesterday, was accosted by an incivioual of piensing address, who wished Corn to tean him \$15 to pay a bill, as he could not get change for a \$100 bank note be then had in his hand. The bill was to be raid just in the prighborhood, and if Mr. Corn could accommodate him for the time being he could hold the \$100 bank note as security. Corn, being good-natured and obliging, handed over the \$35, all the u opey he had (after paying his passage to California). and took the \$100 bill, which proved to be one of the City Trust and Banking Company. The confidence operator gave Corn the dodge, and the latter, after exiting some time for his return, concluded he had been victimized, and repaired to the Mayor's office for redress. Officer Miller was sent out, but the sharper could not be found.

STABBING AFFAIR. - On Tuesday night a disturbance occurred among some parties residing in the buildng No. 86 Avenue B, when Barbara Hende, a German weman, wife of John Hende, was stabled in the neck with a tailors' shears, in the hands of Joseph Beck. The wound inflicted is very dangerous, but not necessarily of a fatal character. The accused was apprehended, and sent to prison to swait the result of Mrs. Hende's injuries.

A MAN DROWNED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET. Coroner Hills yesterday held an inquest at the Fourth Ward Station House on the body of Thomas Fannin, a street leafer and common drunkard, who was found dead in South street, between Dover and Roosevelt streets, about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, by Officers Decker and Brackett. Fannin, according to the best information, became beastly drunk, and while in that condition staggered into the middle of the street, stumbled and fell face downward into a small pool of water, and being unable to help himself in the least was drowned. The Jury rendered a verdict of death " by drowning frem falling into a pool of water while "intoxicated on the night of March 1, 1858." The deceased was 60 years of age and a native of Ireland.

A BELLIGERENT POLICEMAN. -- An apple-woman named Bridget Porter, residing at No. 37 Frankfort street, complained at the Mayor's Office yesterday, that she and her basket had been kicked over by Po liceman No. 20 (name not ascertained), near the Hudson River Railroad Depot, in Chambers street. The officer appeared to be intoxicated, and interfered with everybody and everything he met. A gentleman called at the Mayor's Office and substantiated the complaint. Officer Blackburn of the Mayor's squad went in search of the belligerent customer, but could not find him. He learned that the friends of the excited star had taken him home.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made yes erday, by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.: terday, by Messrs, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:
The 3-story brown-stone house and let 296 East 20th st. S
The 3-story brown-stone house and let 208 East 20th st.
The 3-story brown-stone house and let 210 East 20th st.
The 3-story brown-stone house and let 210 East 20th st.
The 3-story brown stone house and let 210 East 20th st.
The 3-story brown stone house and let 212 East 20th st.
Story bries basement house and let 219 W. 19th st. 25x45
The least-hold premises on 24th st. 25 feet west of 10th sv.
One let on parth side of 47th st. near 24 sv. 25x100.5.
One let on merth side of 47th st. near 24 sv. 25x100.5.
One let on merth side of 47th st. near 24 sv. 25x100.5.
One let on merth side of 47th st. near 24 sv. 25x100.5.
One let on merth side of 47th st. near 24 sv. 25x100.5.
One let on merth side of 47th st. near 24 sv. 25x100.5.

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner Hills held an inquest FOUND DROWNED.—COTORET HIRS need at in an Threading on the body of issue Anderson, a native of it is years of age, who was found drowned in the dock of picty. The deceased had been missing from hidener, No. 299 West Twenty-eighth street, for right vertict: "Supposed drowning."

BURNED TO DEATH .- Coroner Hills held an inquest at No. 250 Seventh avenue, upon the body of John Hallagan, a loy even years of an, who died from the effects of burns re-ceived hat Satorsky evening, when his clothes took fire from a fluid lang while left alone in a room of his parents' house. The Jury rendered a versict of "Accidental death."

BUN OVER AND KILLED .- Mrs. Ellen Burke, BUN OVER. AND KILLED.—MFS. Eifen Burke, a vidow, 58 years of age, who sesided in Fortieth street, near Ninth avenue, was min over on Monday evening by a charcost waron, and died three hours after of the injuries she received, John vorash of No. 258 West Twenty-eighth street, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and detained to await the result of a Coroner's inquest, which was held on Tuesday attention, and the Jury, after fully investigating the case, came to the conclusion that the running over was accidental, and rendered a verticit to that effect. Vorrath was, therefore, discharged. The decessed was a naive of Ireland.

PATAL ACCIDENT AT CARMANSVILLE. - COR FATAL ACCIDENT AT CARMANSVILLE.—COP-Hills held in inquest at Carmansville, on the body of Peter-ren, a boy 17 years of age, who was killed at the sugar-hou Mr. Lamont. The deceased, it appears, was standing at the on the third story of the premises, giving an order to some when the platform or heisting apparatus was lot down, striking young Warren on the head caused almost instant of The jury readered a verdict of "Death by injuries acciden-roceived." The unfortunate youth was a native of Ireland.

(Advertisement.) CAUTION TO PIANO BEYERS,-Never purchase s Piano of a person who less rented the same, lost the owner thereof come and take it from thee, and thou lose all thou hast paid for it—(proverb); but rather go to the Piano Agency of Hon-ACR WATERS, No. 334 Broadway, where you can obtain a good new UNEXTED PLANO, at a very low price for cash, and war-ranted for two yeers. Also, Music at half price. However.

FREDRICKS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART. oceanis, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and America, every style. Photographs by Mr. Moulton, formerly w

100 PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPE LIKE-MENTS taken to order and unceiled for, are at Holmey's Gal-LERY, No. 229 Broadway. 1,000 Photrograph Views of New York and Niagara Falls for Salz at this place.

[Advertisement.]
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD'S FAREWELL! She is going to leave us. Crowds will mourn her loss. To exist a green to three of her best characters, at Bankun's Musicus as a good by. She is a delightful little actrees, and as versatile a slice is excellent. Go and bid her far-well. Mrs. Charles Howard appears in a favorite musical drama This Artranson. Go

[Advertisement.] PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.-To-night, an other amusing entertainment is to be given at this favorite and floorishing Theater. The new Drama of New-York Grant and BROOKLYN BOYN will be repeated, with the Grand Burdeaque of Heans the Homeo, and Comedy of Ix and Out of Places, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, the Carlo Family, and all the company appearing.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP.—Invented by ORO. SAUNDIERS, A. D. 1916.—This, the genuine article, has not been equaled for producing the knonest possible edge to a rac-can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufactures, J. & SAUNDIERS, store No. 7 Autor Home.

MARRIED.

COOSWELL BROWN—In Braiford, Mass., on Thursday, F. 18, by the Rev. James T. McCollom, Dr. Geo B. Cogser Physician at the State Alma-Hore, at Bridge water, Mass., Miss Kate B., eldest daughter of Addison Brown, esq., Braiford. Bradford.
MITH-GUNNING-At St. Ann's Church. Brooklyn, on W.

to Sinj, March 3, by the Rev. B. C. Cetier, D. D., and Rev. James Thomson, Rector of St. John's Church, Somery N. J. Welford R. Smith to Sarah E., youngest dugater of late Edward Genning, eeq., all of Brooklyn.

VEEELAND—DARLING—On Tuesley, March 2, st. Passon are of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergon Neck, the Rev. Aaron L. Stillweil, Garret Vireland to Isab Darling, both of Centrevelle, Hudson County, New-Jecsey.

DIED.

BOURDETTE—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, Dan Stensbury, eldest son of the late Daniel S. Bourdette, aged years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uno Wm. H. Peck, and his brother-m-isw Oscar Temogrio, a invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday aftermon, at it of the control of the control

o'cleck, from his late residence, No. 25 Felton street, Brooklyn.

BEHRNAN—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, March 2, Anna Marsaestta, wife of Henry Behrnan.

CORWIN-On Tuesday evening, March 2, Albert Webb, infant colid of William S, and Cottacks Corvin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to sitend the funeral this afternoon, Thursday, at 3 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Carmine street Predysterian Church.

DAVIS—At Providence R. I., on Sanday, Feeb. 28. Ellwood Walter, cally child of V. S. K. and Annie E. Davis, aged i press, 9 months and 23 days.

BOSPORD—In Cort. Ironad, on Friday, Fib. 5, Samuel R. Bosford of Quecosfert, Bandon.

BUNT—On Tweeley night, Morth 3, Pressure Hunt, in the 5th per of the age.

HAZEN- Is Brooklys, or Victorstay March 1, Calch Hazer. in the 19 h year of longs:

I do of the form; are rested to attend his feneral from the
more rest of his same inc. Proce Wystell correct of Fire
pers and temperature, or Proce Wystell correct of Fire
Proce of Adams in the rest of Tracky mortion, March
2. Econom Wyste, only code of Proce R, and Scientish
P. Homestell, on pull from the most lower
for ERIFN—A.N. 19. Symmetric street, in Torolog, March 2.

Anse O Born, eng. Il years, Il 1881 - L. the city on Monday March I, Dr. David Porry, in the year of his say.

the field year of five are.
The year and free de of the familie are invited in attention of four ell without further involution, from the residence of his tarle. No 212 Tel defact to Thomsay of Lis in.
DOBINS-ALNO, 151 English worse, on Torsiany afternoon, the School of the State of School of S

HE VOLDS. All distances of Win. E. and Barrier Represen-gred formative and Steam.

N. Y., in the dist year of her age SEATH at Toughtwo, N. Y., in the dist year of her age

Carried with old decrey St. In. win, req. and Caughter of the late Herry Ward, e.g. of Bestell. SPARRS—In this city, in The seley marring March ? Elizabeth Carried Plate, wife of Samuel J. Sparks in the 28th year of strend her interest from the residence of her herband, 1905 are now, corner of 1905 econd street on Thursday, the 6th line of 2004 oct.

SCOTT-OF Wedgesday, Much S. Mary E., wife of W. B. daughter of the late it: 7. W. Leaman, over an of the late it: 4. W. Leaman, over and friends of the far day are respectfully invited to their finest, or Saturday at 20 clock, p. m., from her side at No. 37 East Twent; third street, without farther

SEAMAN-At Harlem on Monday evening. March I, after short and severe timess, James V. Seamsti, aged 20 years. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to sweed his futured, on Filings morning, the 5th inst, at 11 o'clock from his late residence, Second avenue and One-hardwale are the strength of the first and the first second avenue and One-hardwale from the first second avenue and One-hardwale for the first second avenue.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

WEDNISDAY, March 3-P. M. There is continued activity at the Stock Exchange. and nearly as much vigor in the movements, though not quite so openly displayed since the decided advance of Monday. Sound dividend-paying securities are becoming more scarce, under a demand growing larger daily, and prices advance in a corresponding ratio. State securities are in fair request, and firm; California 7s especially seem to be attracting attention, and advanced | P cout at the first Board. Missouri 6s are steady, but slightly lower. We notice sales of Chicago 7s at 98, and the 6s are in demand at 871 to 88. The aggregate amount of business in Bond securities was not large at the Board-the shares which come first on the list, and which are more popular for speculative purposes, absorbing a large share of the time. Outide transactions, however, are very important. At the first Board the share dealings were most important in New-York Central, Erie, and Rock Islandail, however, except the last named, at a slight concession in prices, as compared with closing quotations of yesterday. The movement in Rock Island is very strong, and the advence is sustained with a steadier band than hitherto. A rumor prevails in the street that the April divider d will be paid, but we have not been able to trace the report to an authentic source. Toledo was buoyan; and active at an improvement. Hudson River was better also, and closed quite firm. Canton advanced to 25, with considerable activity, and Cary Improvement was in demand at 9, but very scarce. Chelsea City, of which the Cary village is a part, is increasing rapidly from the overflow of Boston, the gain being over 2,200 in 1857. The assets of this Company over and above every liability, and independent of its landed property, foot up an amount equal to more than \$3 P share on the stock. Illinois Central was heavy at 99, and still lower afterward. Michigan Central was steady at 73%. In the afternoon the turn of the market was again in favor of the bull interest-most of the leading stocks partially recovering from the slight decline of the morning, and closing quite firm with a strong disposition to buy stock. The latest prices given in the Street were for New-York Central 931; Eric 34 #341; Hudson River

361 @361; Reading 641 @ 642; Michigan Southern 321 @ Toledo 541 2541; Rock Island 881 2881; Michigan Central 741: Galena 931 2 931: Panama 1061 &c. There are no signs of weakness in the genera market, and for all we can see to the contrary the fever burns as fiercely in a speculative way as at any time since the revival of activity in Wall street. Nor is it likely to be effectually checked until the idle money which stimulates it is scattered and employed in legitimate trade. In point of fact, speculation, or gembling, or whatever it may be termed, is far more likely to spread into wider circles, which shall include yarious descriptions of merchandise, than to come to a stop at a time when people are puzzled as to the best method of employing the large amount of surplus money on hand. And it may not be out of place here to observe that if egislation is necessary in regard to Stock speculation, t may also with quite as much force and propriety be made applicable to dealings in the Cotton market, on the Corn Exchange, in Sugar. Copper, Coffee, &c., for in some of these articles there has been, and is, quite as much gambling or speculation as in Stocks, though not made so openly to the public. The true course of legislation upon this subject is to legalize time transactions in Stocks, but to place such restrictions upon stock transactions as have been recently proposed is to hamper the public with an odious and

oppressive tax. In Exchange there is nothing of importance doing

and rates are heavy.

Freights are essentially unchanged. To Liverpool, the engagements are 18,000 bush. Grain at 41d. in bulk, and 5d. in ship's begs: 14,010 bush. Corn per steamer at 6 d. in bags; 39 bales Sea Island Cotton at 3s. 16d.; 20 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 950 bbls. Rosin at 2s.; 20 tune Fustic at 14s. To London, 50 tce. Beef at 4s. 3d.; 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d.; 70 boxes of 100 lbs. each of Tobacco at 2s. To Bremen, 80 hhds. Sugar at 17s. 6d.; 38 cases Tobacco at 17s. 6d. A schooner of 247 tuns with Live-Oak from Attakapas: if to Norfolk and Philadelphia, at 35c., and if to Boston and Portsmouth at 40c. An American brig now at Boston to load at Darien, Georgia, for Amsterdam, with Yellow Pine at \$20. Two brigs for the South-side of Cuba and back with Sugar at 37 c., and Molasses at \$3. The schooner Central America to a port in the Mediterranean on pri-

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$56,059 89-from Customs, \$46,000; Payments, \$28,-416 60; Balance, \$3,151,581 83.

The Treasury Notes paid in for duties yesterday, were \$21,000.

The carnings of the Michigan Central Road for the

third week of February, 1858, were:

Total \$25,882 30 \$28,756 29

The shipment by the steamer to-day was only \$70,367, and the shipper of this states that it is his last shipment for the present. The Grocers' Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 6 P cent, paysble on demand. The Receiver of the Bowery Bank, Mr. J. A. Stewart, has made a dividend of 40 P cent, payable at the Bank. A previous dividend of 40 p cent was made. The interest due on the stock of the Warren Railroad of New-Jersey will be paid on the 20th at No. 31 Wall street. The coupons due March I on the 8 P cent bonds of the City of Keokuk, were promptly provided for at the Continental Bank The business of the Clearing House was \$18,178,059. The Metropolitan certificates are reduced to \$1,230,000. They were originally \$8,000,000. The movement of the banks to abolish the payment of interest on deposits is, we are sorry to learn, a failure. Two of the banks could not be induced to join the arrangement. and the endeavor is to be abandoned. In Treasury Notes there is no change of importance. The supply in the street is moderate at 1 a discount. The public sale of shawls to-day, the importation of S. Kehnstanz, went off with spirit, and at better prices than were anticipated. The Albany direction of he La Crosse Railroad bave arranged a system of ticketing passengers from Boston to St. Paul's, Minnewith and expect a full share of through trade on account of superior cheapness and speed. A similar arrangement has been made at Montreal and other points. The Coupons of the January Farm mortgages and other mortgage debts have been paid almost entirely, and the concern, in the hands of its Albany owners, has an opportunity of recovering the public confidence. John Horseley Paimer, one of England's most em-

inent merchants and bankers, is announced as dead as

La centry weidence at Hurbing ham (mor London), con he 7 h vit., at the age of 78 years. He was for many gene Coverner of the Bank of England.

The carnings of the Watertown and Rome Hadron or January were: 7.1 Saint districts sources 1 676 (9

Deficiency in 1607 \$5,201 36 \$ 2,005 MS The talling off in receipts in September, October November, 1857, from previous year, was about \$10,000, nearly equal to a dividend of 3; P cent on the

stock. S. Draper's daily auction sale of bonds and stocks ill take place to-merrow (Thursday), at 19 clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular daily acction sale of ceks and bonds will take place to-morrow (Than day), at 124 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. One step in advance in the improvement of our bank

ng system has been made by the Bank Committee the Assembly, which has reported in favor of excluding bonds and mortgages from the securities to be received by the Bank Department. We trust this desirable form will be adopted. We shall then have one of the afest banking systems in existence.

The commerce of this port shows a very large failing off in imports, and a considerable decline in exports produce. The specie experts have largely increased. The amount of goods entered at the port shows a large falling cff, but the demand for consumption has withdrawn goods from warehouse in excess of the amount in the same month last year. The figures are as fol

Total \$17,247,591 \$24,482,192 \$12,612,182
archoused 1,488,259 3,543,994 1,339,25
 Warehoused
 1,406,228
 3,543,984
 1,330,42

 Demestic Produce
 45,800,800
 55,300,202
 3,700,000

 Foreign Free Merchandise
 52,75
 903,373
 15,700

 Foreign Datlable Make
 143,944
 175,700
 203,80

 Specia and Bullion
 1,204,345
 1,813,725
 3,766,000

Total \$4,010,052 \$7,770,512 \$7,920,460 Under the usual ratio which the imports and exports of New-York bear to those of the whole country, we are now exporting largely in excess of our imports The aggregate thus far for the year is:

| Imports. | January | \$10,700,882 | February | 12,612,126 s mainly in specie.

The Constitution of the State of Iowa provides as follows:

Section 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association or corporation, and the State shall never assume or become responsible for the dults or liabilities of any individual, association or corporate the dults or liabilities of any individual, association or corporate the dults of the incurred in time of war, for the benefit of the

State. 2. The State may contract debte to supply easual deficient or failure in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise pervised for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtuo of one or more sets of the thursal Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall access the sum of \$19,000, and the money arising from the exact of the sum of \$19,000, and the money arising from the exaction of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which is was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Upder this last section of the Constitution the State has recently made a loan of \$200,000 at par, being 7 cent interest, of Messrs. Cook & Sargoat of Davenport, lows. The Constitution also provides that no other debt than specified above shall be contracted unless sanctioned by direct vote of the people, and that such debt shall be for some single work or object, and the act creating the debt shall also lay a direct

ment of the principal within twenty years. The movements of the banks in the four pris ities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

tax for the payment of the interest and the reimburee

New-York, Feb. 27, \$103,703,127 71,728,972 31,656,694 6,508,368 Boston, March L. 51,970,380 18,525,09 7,316,500 5,754,500 N. Orlewia, Feb. 20 14,590,333 13,914,974 11,065,597 5,254,168 Total....... \$100,881,346 117,009,478 55,085,027 15,763,67

At Philadelphia, paper of first class is scarce, and b demand at 6 a? P cent. At Baltimore, the demand for money is rather more active, with an abundan supply. First-class paper 8 29 P cent.

Mesers. Baxter, Lovell & Co. of New-Orleans cleared on the 33d last, the largest cargo of cotton ever shipped from that port. It was on board the Ocean Monarch, and comprised 6,900 bales of the staple, weighing 3,280,664 pounds. It is destined for Liverpool.

The Boston Poet says:

"With nearly seven and a half millions of specie in State street, where three millions has usually been considered a gented sufficiency, it is not to be expected that the money market can show an unfavorable aspect for the present. In fact, money is becoming more and more abundant; that is to say, the says is increasing factor than the demand which aspects is increasing factor than the demand which aspects. ling more and insee abundant; that is to say, the semiply is increasing faster than the demand, which seems
indeed to be temporarily declining. The banks contime to get exchange on foreign paper from those
who berrowed from them at 7 to 9 b cent when streed
rates were 18 to 36. But to first-class people money is
pleutiful on call or on time at 6 b cent; and on call,
it has recently been effered at 5 b cent in a number of
instances. The street prices on first-class paper and
prime stock loans, range from 6 to 8 b cent.
There is noney enough in State street now unemployed to
depress current rates to 4 or 5 b cent.
The developments at many of the mines, have
been exceedingly encouraging. This is true of the
Isle Reyale which never looked so well before,
and at which it is considered safe, to calculate for
1858, a product of 300 tuns against 243 for 1857. The
tuns this year against 304 for 1857. The latter, however, has to purchase machinery, (for its large yield
has been, and is, entirely exclusive of its rich samp
stuff), while the Isle Koyale is fally equipped with
all necessary buildings, orgines and machinery. The a increasing faster than the demand.

all necessary buildings, engines and machinery.

last accounts from the Huron, Quino
Franklin, and Copper Falls, are similarly 'Franklin, and 'Copper Falls,' are similarly cacouraging. The 'Superior' is expected to reach the
great vein in about sixty days, and just at this time,
teo, the 'Minnesota' exposes 1,300 tuns in three
masses, to say nothing of the numberless small bits of
50 to 160 tuns only. As to the 'Pittaburgh,' it is almost impossible for anything to occur to increase
confidence in the 'Cliff' mine. That, as well as the
Minnesota, is beyond a question as to firtility and
permanence. But the 'Pittaburgh' stock, of course,
goes up with the 'Minnesota,' while the advance in
copper renders it probable that a dividend of \$20 will
be paid in August, and that even more than \$30 will
be carried this year, for payment in the next. Then be paid in August, and that even more than \$30 will be earned this year, for payment in the next. Then sgain, there is talk of cutting up the stock into 20,000 shares. Should this be accomplished, the new shares at 250 for the old, would cost \$85], while the annual earnings of the latter would exceed \$9."

At New-Orleans The Picayune of the 24th says:

At New-Orleans The Preayune of the 24th says:

"It is daily tending in tavor of borrowers. The
abundance of capital in Northern markets is reacting
on this, and, as we said weeks ago, rates would descend, we have now to place our quotations of choice
signatures of long-dated paper at 9 % cent from these
to 10 will cover a fair share of the offerings.

"Without any large importation of specie for exchange investments, the receipts continue on a very
liberal scale. We notice the arrival yesterday of
\$5.5000 in allver from Brazos Santiago, and about the

iberal scale. We notice the arrival yesterday of \$55,000 in silver from Brazos Santiago, and about the same amount is gold from Caba. The total receipts of coin sirce the commencement of the present commercial year approximate \$7,500,600.

"The Exchange market opened this morning under free supplies, and in some grades an over-abundance beyond the desire to invest, particularly of sight and short-sight drafts on New-York, which sold at 1 w and toward the close \$4\text{ cent discount. Sterling was dealt in at 1001 × 1001 × 100 from first-class bills of lading drafts reaged from 1054 × 1064 and 1065; clear bills, 1054 × 1051, and for remittances a fraction nighter. Bank drafts are held at 1091. France, under a very limited supply of choice names, have advanced; we quote best on Paris direct of 221 × 55. 164; other places 56. 30 × 56. 221."

The following table shows a large failing off in the shipment of railroad iron from Great Bratain to the

hipment of reilroad iron from Great Britain to the United States in the last three months of 1857 compared with those of 1856;

1859. 2,540 784 1,115 November, tuns 2,575 December, tuns 9,344 October, tuns.....

A CLEARING-HOUSE FOR COUNTRY BANK NOT This is a subject much discussed by interested parties, and three or four conventions have been held during the past few months, of bank managers, value devicing come plan for the establishment of such an